

FIND HUMAN BONES IN WRECK OF MAINE

After Weary Months,
Work of Recovering
Bodies Begins.

MANY RELICS ARE PICKED UP

Some Articles in Good State of Preservation, but Army Engineers Are Astonished at Deterioration of Swords and Other Steel Objects Caused by Salt Water.

Havana, June 19.—With the first discovery this morning of some human fragments, the work of exploring the hull of the Maine for the primary purpose of recovering and giving honorable sepulchre to the bodies of her crew was at last begun, after many weary months of preliminary work.

While workmen were clearing the spar deck between the after and engine-room superstructure in the immediate vicinity of the after port side turret they found bones of a right foot enclosed in the ragged remnant of a shoe and nearby the bones of a forearm, the hand being missing. All were blackened, possibly from fire, and deeply encrusted with a coral growth. No hope of identification was offered except that the shoe suggested that the wearer probably was either an officer, a mess attendant or a member of the marine guard, the blue jackets in tropical service habitually going barefoot. Further exploration in that portion of the ship did not reveal anything which might assist in the identification. The remains were reverently placed in a receptacle on board the United States collier Leonidas.

A search of the spar deck and officers' quarters superstructure resulted in the discovery of a paper-covered novel, in which the owner's name on the title page was illegible, a pair of binoculars, much corroded, two rain coats, a barrel of bottled mineral water and a quantity of porcelain belonging to the captains and the ward-room messes. It was noticeable that the rubber articles withstood well the action of the water. All metallic objects were reduced to unidentifiable masses of black oxide.

To Fourteen Feet.
The water level had been lowered at nightfall to fourteen feet, leaving visible all the spar deck from the stern to the forepart of the engine room superstructure on the port side. The latter deck is badly bulged, and apparently the side of the ship under this, including the armor belt, was blown outward, which probably resulted in the explosion of the main after magazine.

This evening, the after part of the vessel, including the officers' quarters, has been for the most part cleared of mud and debris. The dead lights of the main deck on the after port side are visible, but a view of the inner is obscured by masses of mud. By morning the water level will be reduced to fifteen feet, when pumping will be suspended. The exposed portion will be freed from marine growth and further exploration of the inner portion will be possible.

Pumping out the cofferdam about the ship goes on slowly, the army engineers in charge giving most of their attention to the condition of the dam, which is in excellent shape. Water from a hose was played on the mud on the spar deck at their own expense, cleaned off. Engineers' dress uniforms, the exposed parts of the vessel found on entering the after superstructure a quantity of dishes laid out on the mess table. Many of them were unwashed, and gave indications of having been left by mess attendants, who were surprised at their own condition when the explosion occurred. The officers, of course, had finished their meal long before, as the explosion was after 9 o'clock.

On clearing off the spar deck an ammunition box was found just at the port turret, which contained, besides a full complement of ammunition, clips for hand rifles and several hand swords.

Steel Swords Eaten Away.
The lead and brass of the cartridges were little injured, but the steel swords practically were eaten away by the salt water, which the engineers take as an indication of the condition of the entire hull. Officers' dress uniforms, in scabbards were found leaning against the starboard wall of the deckhouse, but with the leather in good shape, but with the steel so badly eaten that it fell apart when picked up.

The engineers were astonished that the steel should so deteriorate in the water, and the only explanation is galvanic action.

Several electric bulbs are said to have been found whole, which, with the fact that the cofferdam was unbroken on the mess table, indicates that the explosion was not felt to any extent at.

General Bixby expected to depart for the United States to-day, and an attempt was made to pump as much as possible before he started. The outlook now is that the pumping will go on slowly but steadily till the cofferdams are all unwatred.

Relics From the Maine Wreck.
New York, June 19.—On board the steamer Bayamo, of the Ward line, the first set of relics taken from the wreck of the battleship Maine, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday, and was carried to Governors Island, where they will remain in the war museum until orders for their final disposition are issued.

REACHES STAGE OF OPEN REVOLT

Republican Opposition
to Reciprocity in Sen-
ate Intense.

STILL CONCEDED BILL WILL PASS

Whole Tariff System May Be Overthrown If Anger of North-westerners Is Not Cooled. They Predict Crash of Old Style Protectionism.

Washington, June 19.—Republican opposition to the Canadian reciprocity bill in the Senate reached the stage of open revolt to-day. Led by Senator Dixon, of Montana, who again failed in his demand for an explanation or a speech in favor of the bill from some of the Republican leaders who championed the measure, the Republican opponents declared that if the bill passed many Republicans would join the Democrats in an attempt to lower the duties on all manufactured products.

"When the corner-stone is pulled out of the system of protective tariff," said Senator Dixon, "when the farmer's products are thrown into a free market while his purchases continue to be protected, there are many good protectionists in the Republican ranks here who will vote to have the duties pulled down on iron and steel, chemicals, cotton and many other things."

Signify Their Approval.
Other Northwestern Republicans signified by their approval of the Montana Senator's words that the passage of the reciprocity bill, which, it is admitted, will have a majority of the votes in the Senate, will be attacked with a fight that threatens to throw open the whole tariff subject.

"We want to make one killing," declared Senator Crawford, of South Dakota. "We find the Senators from Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, States that have always reaped the greatest harvest of protection, advocating this measure that proposes to put on the free list every single article raised in the Northwest. I want to deal with this matter in its entirety."

Senator Bailey, of Texas, "we will take one of the things coming over from the House and make a whole new tariff law out of it."

Senator Bailey declared there would be no adjournment until the Senate has acted upon the free list bill and the woolen bill.

Explicitly came before the Senate to-day with the Root amendment, affecting the importation of pulp wood and paper from Canada, as the matter for immediate consideration. This amendment again was laid aside because of Senator Root's absence.

Later he came into the chamber, but said he would not be ready to discuss the amendment.

Opponents of the bill, including Messrs. Bailey, Dixon, Cummins and Smith, of Michigan, then demanded an explanation or speech from some one in favor of the measure.

Root Explains.
Senator Root made a brief explanation of the reason for offering his amendment, which requires Canadian provinces to remove export restrictions before pulp wood and paper are admitted.

Reference to President Taft's speeches in favor of reciprocity, and his criticism of the Root amendment were met by Senator Root with the statement that he would not discuss newspaper quotations of the President.

Senator Bailey declared he proposed the amendment; that if the President could criticize legislation and attempt to influence the Senate in open speeches, the Senate should feel free to discuss and criticize the President.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, insisted that President Taft is not open to criticism for his efforts to secure the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill.

LONDON SPLASHES IN MUDDY STREETS

Gaudy Coronation Col-
ors Are Blurred
by Rain.

FESTIVE SPIRIT IS UNDAMPENED

Weather Is Unkind at Beginning of Memorable Week, but Program Goes Forward With Undiminished Ardor—No Rest, Day or Night, Till It Is Over.

London, June 19.—Rain began falling steadily early this afternoon, and the flags along the streets to-night hung limp, their gaudy colors blurred while paint ran down the columns of the triumphal arches. Some of the finest decorative effects arranged for the coronation celebration stand a fair chance of being ruined. The spectacular aspect of London is considerably damaged, but the town has a festive appearance regardless of the unkindness of the weather.

Many illuminations blazed to-night all the way from the West End clubs to the heart of the financial district, where the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England were brightly lit with electric lights. Throngs of people splashed cheerfully through the muddy streets enjoying the patriotic show.

Centre of Interest.
Buckingham Palace again to-day was the centre of popular interest. Central London will see little rest day or night until the crowning is over. Well into the small hours of the morning there was a constant parade of belated sightseers watching curiously the thousands of workmen engaged in completing the decorations, of which much still remains to be done, and must be done at night time owing to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient men.

The King and Queen had a busy day. In addition to receiving a large number of visiting royalties at the palace they attended a rehearsal ceremony at the Abbey and this evening dined the foreign representatives at Buckingham Palace. The Queen received deputations from various parts of the empire, who presented gifts and addresses. All the visiting princesses and princesses and lesser members of the royal families, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and John Hays Hammond, the personal representative of the President of the United States, were present.

The fleet at Spithead now is practically in full force for the review. Most of the foreign vessels arrived to-day and took up their stations. Each of the foreign vessels on entering the harbor fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the nation and another of seventeen guns in honor of the commander-in-chief.

Magnificent Ball.
After the royal dinner at the palace many of the guests drove to Stafford House, which overlooks the Mall, where the Duchess of Sutherland gave a ball. This was the most magnificent private social affair London has seen in years.

Members of the members of the British royal family, with the exception of the King and Queen, most of the royal visitors from abroad with their suites, the diplomatic corps, including the members of the regular and special American embassies, the colonial representatives, many of the leading statesmen and nearly every one prominent in society were present. The display of uniforms and costly dresses and jewels was regal.

The British Empire League gave a large ball to-night at the Hotel Cecil in honor of the officers of the West India regiment and the members of the House of Commons.

Lord Rosebery was the principal speaker. James Keir Hardie, M. P. for Merthyr Tydfil, Socialist and Independent Labor member, struck the only discordant note thus far heard in the coronation season.

"The workers ought to have sufficient self-respect to spit at the coronation procession and all its hollow mockeries," he said, speaking at a miners' demonstration at Barnsley.

There will be seen in the coronation procession is not humanity, religion or industry, but the forces that oppress the common people. The workmen should see that kings, cars, emperors and all the unholy brood are put in their proper places."

The coming coronation of King George is signalized by a free-handed distribution of honors among the most interesting being that of baronetcy upon Dr. William Oster, regius professor of medicine at Oxford, and formerly professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore.

Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, and Lord Brassey are made earls. Altogether twenty new baronets and forty knights are created, who include men conspicuous in commerce and science. Several hundred decorations also have been bestowed.

Delaware Arrives.
Portsmouth, England, June 19.—The United States battleship Delaware, which will represent that country at the coronation of King George, arrived here to-day. She fired the customary salutes, and passed through the lines of the British fleet, taking up her assigned position. The Delaware is the largest of all the warships here. All the visiting ships reached this port during the course of the day with the exception of the German cruiser Von der Tann, which is due to-morrow. After visits were exchanged many of the officers and men were given shore leave. Official entertainments have not yet commenced, but the British sailors are doing their best to play host to the visiting bluejackets.

President and Mrs. Taft Entertain 5,000 Guests At Celebration of Silver Wedding Anniversary



PRESIDENT TAFT.

MRS. TAFT.

REV. MOSES A. HOGE
(Who married Mr. and Mrs. Taft.)



WILLIAM H. TAFT,
(At time of marriage.)



MRS. TAFT
(At time of marriage.)

MEMORY OF DEAD MAN IS TRADUCED

Witness Resents Aspersions Cast
on Name of H. O. Have-
meyer.

JAMES H. POST ON STAND

Tells How He Served as Presi-
dent of Sugar Trust
Without Salary.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—This was held day in the House inquiry into the American Sugar Refining Company and other refineries, two committees devoting hours to interrogating witnesses as to the formation and operations of the big corporations. A number of new facts were brought out bearing on the sudden creation of wealth by combinations of manufacturing concerns, and more was learned of the frauds practiced upon the government in sugar weighing at the port of New York.

The special sugar trust investigation committee had before it James H. Post, president of the National Sugar Refining Company, of New Jersey, whose testimony closed with a spirited defense of the corporation activities of the late H. O. Havemeyer, organizer of the American Company.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, questioned Oliver Spitzer, a former dock superintendent for the corporation, with a view to discovering the identity of the "men higher up" in the perpetration of the frauds.

Mr. Post was subjected to a long and grueling examination as to his memory of his connection with the formation of the National Company.

Representative Madison, of the committee, complained that whenever the committee had "gotten down to something" witnesses frequently "throw it off on to Havemeyer."

"His memory has been traduced by men who would not have dared to have done so had he been alive," said Mr. Post, his eyes flashing.

The defense was made after the witness had told of the issuance to Havemeyer, through Post himself, of \$1,000,000 of the stock of the National Sugar Refining Company, without any money consideration.

"There are some things I cannot explain," declared Mr. Post. "But I have such confidence in Mr. Havemeyer that I know that he would explain everything if he were here."

Mr. Madison referred to testimony given by Vice-President Atkins, of the American Sugar Refining Company, and Lowell M. Palmer, former director of that company. He said Palmer had testified that Mr. Havemeyer had organized the best sugar refineries, and while he (Palmer) was on the directorate he did not have anything to do with it.

"What idea have you of a strong, able man, as Mr. Palmer is, who will say that?" exclaimed Mr. Post greatly excited. "He is a coward."

SENATOR'S BLOOD IS GIVEN TO WIFE

Luke Lea Makes Sacrifice That
Her Life May Be
Saved.

OPERATION SUCCESSFUL

Patient Recovering Strength,
While He Is Weak but
Very Happy.

Washington, June 19.—United States Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, to save the life of his stricken wife, heroically sacrificed a quart of his blood at Georgetown Hospital yesterday, and to-night hope for Mrs. Lea's recovery, which had almost been abandoned, is practically assured, the anxious youngest Senator of the nation as he lies near the bedside of his wife, recuperating his strength.

Mrs. Lea's condition, serious for some time, became alarming Sunday after an operation the day before. Her strength, because of lack of blood, was gone and vitality was fast ebbing away. Senator Lea, upon learning of her condition, demanded that a transfusion operation be performed and prepared at once to submit to the ordeal. Attending physicians and surgeons made arrangements immediately, and the operation which followed was declared to have been very successful.

Weak, But Happy.
Senator Lea withstood the operation well, though it left him so weakened that for hours he could not stand alone, but gratification over the revivifying effect it has upon his wife was inexpressible. Surgeons assured him that without the sacrifice which he made, Mrs. Lea could not have lived but a few hours. Both are tonight in Georgetown University Hospital. It will be two or three days before Mrs. Lea is altogether out of danger. At present her symptoms are favorable, although she is still very weak. Senator Lea is confined to his bed at the hospital, his vitality having been reduced by the transfusion operation. It is said, however, that he will be able to leave his room in a few days.

When heroic effort in Mrs. Lea's behalf became imperative and the transfusion operation was determined upon, Senator Lea, athletic in stature, would not consent to anything but that a sacrifice of his own blood to renew her vanishing strength be made.

But because a prime factor in transfusion operations is that the bloods be fusible, tests were hastily ordered. Before the analysis was complete, the surgeons, Drs. D. H. Fry and George Tully Vaughan, fearing that death might be swifter than they, became alarmed at Mrs. Lea's condition and determined to try the operation anyway. Just as the Senator's arm had been bared and a tube inserted in an artery, word came that the bloods of the husband and the wife were fusible. The other end of the tube, which had been inserted in Senator Lea's arm, was connected with an incision in Mrs. Lea's arm, and the

OLD HOME FRIENDS GREET PRESIDENT

They Come From Cincinnati to
Share in Silver Wedding
Festivities.

GOING BACK TO THEM

Some Time He Expects to "Hang
Out Shingle" in the Ohio
City.

Washington, June 19.—President Taft, in a happy vein, delivered an address to the Commercial Club, of Cincinnati, to-day, at which he lightly referred to the possibility of "going back to a less active life," away from the presidency, as having both welcome and unwelcome phases; that in the absence of any provision for ex-presidents, he would open a law office in his old home city, and that he is determined that his son, Robert, shall work out his life amid those surroundings.

Mr. Taft was speaking at the Chevy Chase Club here in the Washington suburbs, at a luncheon tendered him there by the Cincinnati Commercial Club, and was formally accepting for Mrs. Taft and himself a silver rose bowl presented by the Cincinnatians. The President said in part:

"As I look about this table, and exercise such memory as has been left to me after my experience in Washington, almost every face brings up some incident in my life at Cincinnati that I like to cherish; and as the time grows nearer when I shall go back to Cincinnati to make it my permanent home, as a retiring place for one ex-President, the pleasure of retrospection as to Cincinnati friendships grows greater and greater."

Their Chief Pleasure.
"Mrs. Taft and I esteem the coming of the President to Cincinnati to attend our silver wedding as the chief pleasure of the occasion. It is an indication that you men of affairs have been willing to take the time to come here, to give an expression of good will and of fellowship, which the objects of it ought to value, and do value, most highly."

The President then, in referring to the fact that it had been twelve years since he and his family had left Cincinnati, said that it did not seem such a long time. In this connection he told of the tremendous change that had taken place since that time in his career—from judgeship to the presidency.

"The effect that it has upon one's life and character," said the President, "is something that one realizes fully, but cannot explain. Of course, there are others who have had similar experiences, but I venture to say that it is rather exceptional to include within a limit of little more than a decade that which has happened to me—to go from the somewhat humdrum, but always delightful, life of a judge, who could retire from public life in any sense without being exposed to criticism, to a place where there seemed to be nothing but criticism, was a change that only a man who has been through it can fully understand. The

THOUSANDS ARE GUESTS OF TAFTS AT WHITE HOUSE

Their Silver Wedding
Celebration Is Most
Brilliant Affair.

MADE PERFECT BY CLEAR WEATHER

On Lawn of Mansion 5,000
Guests Gather, While Many
Times That Number Crowd
About Grounds and Look
Longingly at Gay
Throng Within.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—The silver wedding celebration of President and Mrs. Taft, the second that has been held in the White House, came to an end to-night with the reception on the White House lawn. Invitations had been sent to 12,000 persons, and it was estimated that at least 5,000 people were present.

Never in the history of the nation probably has such a function been held in Washington. The diplomatic corps, the United States Supreme Court, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the departments of the government, the men who are high in political affairs of the country, the army, the navy and every walk in life almost were represented.

The cool, clear night that made a reception in the open air possible, prevented the crush that the White House for days has been afraid of and made the reception not only brilliant and unusual, but delightful in every respect. The guests would have filled the White House to overflowing, but the White House grounds are ample, and there was no crush and no confusion.

Possibly 15,000 people crowded about the iron fence that surrounded the grounds and looked longingly at the electric display, the splashing fountain and the gay throng within.

To Strains of Wedding March.
The curfew sound of 9 o'clock and promptly would begin the 9 o'clock and promptly on the hour, to the strains of the wedding march, the President and Mrs. Taft came slowly down the main staircase of the White House, preceded by the six presidential aides and followed by the Cabinet. Out through the Red Room to the rear portico of the mansion, down the broad steps and out on to the lawn the procession marched, while hundreds of guests already in the grounds watched their progress. They took their stand beneath two trees just about the centre of the lawn, whose branches were joined by an electrically shining "1846-1911."

The guests entered from the east front, passed through the corridors beneath the White House and out to the lawn. Down the winding walk they passed in two lines to where the President, his face wreathed in smiles, was sitting to meet them all.

Above the trees the electricians had blazed in red and white and blue bulbs. From the top of the Treasury a monster searchlight played upon a new American flag upon the summit of the mansion. Over the rear portico another electric light shined, and the waving fountain in the grounds, played upon by another searchlight, sprinkled forth all hues of the rainbow. The Washington Monument, a thousand feet to the south, brought into relief by the thousands of lights.

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On Grassy Carpet.
The White House lawn, clipped and shaved to the very quick, made a carpet of soft, dark green over which walked lightly the gaily clad women, the men in black or in the white of the military service. Down near the fountain, the President and Mrs. Taft, seated in a large, comfortable chair, played with vigor and in the White House itself the Engineer Band vied with it.

Every corner of the mansion had its own particular light. On the terraces that extend from the old mansion eastward and westward the leucodora of the White House conservatories had been poured. The tall lamps that stand along the borders of these terraces had been shaded by deep red paper, and they resembled nothing so much as monster poppies.

The reception was just as informal as the President could make it. Those who could waited in line for hours to shake hands, but many slipped out of the line and sought the shaded walks, the chairs waiting on the grass, or wandered at will through the lower floors of the mansion.

Preparation had been made for 5,000 guests and refreshment tables in the state dining-room came as near groaning as a perfectly good table can. The President and the members of his family, with the Cabinet and the aides, were served on the east terrace, but guests found their refreshments in the state dining-room.

Mrs. Taft Surprises All.
Mrs. Taft surprised even those familiar with the improvement in her health that she has shown by remaining by the President's side in the evening line all of the evening. She wore a gown of white satin, brocaded with silver flowers, with a court train. Miss Helen Taft, who was near at hand, wore a gown of pink satin with a tulle of pink chiffon.

In spite of the unusual crowd the machinery had been so perfected that everything worked smoothly. While 9 o'clock had been named as the hour at which the reception began, no time

Look At These Names

In next Sunday's Illustrated Magazine with the Sunday Times-Dispatch, there will be a number of notable offerings, among the well-known writers and artists who will have contributions in that number being Robert Barr, John Kendrick Bangs, F. Earl Christy, Lin McLean, Roy Cranford, and others. "The Blue Feather," by Hugh Pendexter, will appear in every tender of popular fiction.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

(Continued on Seventh Page.)